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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1950

By W. ALCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

ALSO

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR W. O. BURNELL, J.P.

Chairman—Alderman J. W. CLARK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR A. BAMFORD, J.P.

COUNCILLOR T. BRADLEY

COUNCILLOR W. J. BULL

COUNCILLOR N. J. COCHRAN, M.B.E.

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. CHADWICK

COUNCILLOR MRS. V. EVERSLED

COUNCILLOR M. GHOSH

COUNCILLOR F. L. J. JACKSON

COUNCILLOR J. H. JONES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR T. H. WALTERS

Member outside Council :

DR. R. E. M. PATERSON

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT,

October, 1951.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1950.

The Report covers the second year's working experience of the National Health Service. Some of the difficulties encountered in administering the section coming within our purview, to which I referred in my last report, still operate, and I see no prospect of an early solution to them. They arise chiefly through inability to obtain suitably trained staff, and I will refer to them, in reviewing the various services provided under Part III of the Act. Good liaison with other branches of the Service has been maintained.

(1) **Care of Mothers and Young Children.** Attendances at the Ante Natal Clinic have dropped off considerably, the number of mothers being only about one third of those who attended in 1947, and the number of attendances about half. This decrease is regrettable, because we have a great deal to offer to expectant mothers in the field of health education, by way of talks, discussions, mothercraft classes, exercise classes, etc., and I am strongly of opinion that special efforts should be made in this direction.

I regret also to report that there is no material improvement in the arrangements for the provision of priority dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. The amount of work done in this field is lamentably small, but until the Authority's dental services are expanded, no improvement can be expected. Work under this section is also seriously hampered by lack of Health Visitors. We are still two short of our establishment of six.

(2) **Midwifery.** The work of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service increased slightly during the year—299 cases being attended by midwives, compared with 275 in 1949, but considerably fewer than those attended in 1947 (593 cases).

(3) **Health Visiting.** Reference to the work of the Health Visitors will be found under the heading of Maternity and Child Welfare. As I have already indicated, this work is severely curtailed by shortage of staff.

(4) **Home Nursing.** This Service functioned very satisfactorily during the year. It was anticipated that there would be a greatly increased demand for it under the new Act, but actually only one additional nurse has been appointed, and the present Service appears to be meeting all requirements.

(5) **Vaccination and Immunisation.** So far as immunisation against diphtheria was concerned, the former excellent arrangements have continued, although the number of children immunised showed a slight decrease compared with the previous year.

With regard to vaccination against smallpox, the repeal of the Vaccination Act in July, 1948, placed vaccination on the same voluntary footing as immunisation against diphtheria. The incidence of smallpox in this country is now so small that to most people the risks must appear very remote. Nevertheless, the possibility of importation of smallpox from endemic areas by air transport is an ever-present anxiety, and it should be our policy to press for the primary vaccination of all infants in the first six months of life, and for re-vaccination at appropriate intervals. At the present time, the number of infant vaccinations is extremely small.

(6) **Ambulance Service.** With each year since 1948, the demands upon the Ambulance Service have become progressively greater. This has placed a considerable strain upon the vehicles, some of which are now much the worse for wear.

I should like to take this opportunity, however, of expressing my admiration for the way in which the merged Fire and Ambulance Service personnel have coped with the enormous demands, and I should like to pay tribute to their efficiency.

(7) **Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.** Progress under this heading is being made slowly and is being extended to cover, not only tuberculous patients, but the after-care of persons discharged from hospital, and old persons, an increasing number of whom are now coming to the notice of the Health Department. Again, I have to say that this work is seriously hampered by shortage of Health Visitors.

(8) **The Domestic Help Service.** This scheme is organised by the Women's Voluntary Service, on behalf of the Local Health Authority, and is giving very satisfactory service. I should like to express my thanks to Mrs. Stanley, the Organiser, and to her staff for the very efficient service which they render.

The principal vital statistics are tabulated below.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality	Tuberculosis Death Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate
1938	14.1	11.3	1.0	49	0.53	1.62	0.09
1939	15.4	12.9	1.3	51	0.66	1.53	0.13
1940	13.4	14.6	0.0	60	0.70	1.82	0.13
1941	15.1	13.2	3.0	66	0.75	1.77	0.21
1942	16.6	12.2	1.3	59	0.59	1.57	0.24
1943	19.0	14.2	2.3	59	0.71	1.50	0.36
1944	21.3	13.4	1.0	40	0.48	1.70	0.22
1945	17.1	13.5	2.0	50	0.63	1.90	0.13
1946	21.3	13.5	0.0	66	0.48	1.60	0.20
1947	23.3	13.9	1.0	44	0.57	2.10	0.25
1948	21.0	11.8	0.0	39	0.64	1.80	0.16
1949	19.2	13.2	2.1	38	0.49	1.66	0.14
1950	17.7	12.6	0.0	42	0.40	1.96	0.04

It will be noted that there has been a substantial fall in the tuberculosis death rate, which now stands at the lowest figure ever recorded, and it is also satisfactory to note that there were no maternal deaths during the year.

The infantile mortality rate has increased slightly, but compares favourably with rates of previous years. I have again to point out, however, that in this matter of infantile deaths our record is not very good. The figure for 1950 of 42 compares unfavourably with the overall figure for England and Wales of 29.8, or of 33.8 for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, or of 29.4 for the 148 Smaller Towns of populations 25,000 to 50,000 or of 26.3 for the London Administrative County.

There is, however, no question as to where the main emphasis on the problem lies. It is on prematurity. Out of a total of 37 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1950, no fewer than 20 died within four weeks, and 19 of these died within three days. Of these, 13 died of prematurity. This matter is, however, being given consideration.

The housing survey, which was commenced in 1946, is being continued, nearly two thousand houses being inspected.

Finally, I desire to express to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to my colleagues and members of the Health Department Staff, my grateful thanks for the loyal support and ready assistance that they have afforded me throughout the year.

I am, Your obedient Servant,

W. ALCOCK,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres)	..	..	..	..	4,222
Population—Census 1931	..	..	..	..	49,529
No. of Houses (1931 Census)	..	..	..	..	12,168
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1950)					
(estimated)	..	..	..	..	14,204
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1950)	..	..	..	..	£326,358
Sum represented by penny rate					
(1st Oct., 1950)	..	..	..	..	£1,325

Population. The Registrar-General estimates the civilian population of the Borough to have been 49,000 at mid-year, 1950, an increase of 340 on the previous year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1950

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u> 1950	<u>Total</u> 1949
Live Births (total)	..	446	425	871	.. 935
„ „ Legitimate		417	400	817	.. 890
„ „ Illegitimate		29	25	54	.. 45
Birth Rate (Live)	..	..	..	17.7	.. 19.2
Still-births	..	10	13	23	.. 22
„ Rate per 1,000 of total births (live & still)				26	.. 23
„ Rate per 1,000 of population			..	0.47	.. 0.45
Deaths	..	329	291	620	.. 641
Death-rate	..	..	..	12.6	.. 13.2
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total live births)				6.2	.. 4.8
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	0	.. 0
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	0	.. 0
Deaths from other Maternal causes	..	..	..	0	.. 2
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	0	.. 2.1
Total Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other					
Maternal causes	..	..	..	0	.. 2
Total rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	0	.. 2.1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per					
1,000 live births	..	..	..	42	.. 38

	<i>Total</i> <u>1950</u>	<i>Total</i> <u>1949</u>
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	44 ..	40
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	18 ..	0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0 ..	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	1 ..	4
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	1 ..	3
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	19 ..	21
Death-rate from ditto	0.38 ..	0.43
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ..	1 ..	3
Death-rate from ditto	0.02 ..	0.06
Number of Deaths from Cancer	96 ..	81
Death-rate from Cancer	1.96 ..	1.66
Zymotic Death-Rate	0.04 ..	0.14
Number of Marriages	420 ..	491
Marriage Rate	17 ..	20

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Tuberculosis Officer, etc. :*

W. ALCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Ditto :

W. C. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M., B.Sc.

Assistant Ditto :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Analyst :

R. MALLINDER, B.Sc., F.I.C. (*part time*)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

- J. EASTON, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat
- L. J. FOSTER, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat
(Left 10th July, 1950)
- G. H. CHAMBERS, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat
(Left 30th April, 1950)
- H. NUTTER, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat
- H. H. FORD, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat
(Commenced 1st February, 1950)
- T. A. WASS, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
(Commenced 24th July, 1950)
- F. L. WRIGHT (Commenced 5th June, 1950)

Chief Clerk :

G. M. UPTON

Clerks :

R. E. CHAMBERLAIN	Miss J. ALGER
Miss G. J. SINFIELD	Miss J. SUGDEN
S. GAMBLE	Miss W. MARBROW
Miss B. DYCHE	R. DAVOLL
Miss E. FARRINGTON	

Supt. Health Visitor :

Mrs. E. KIRBY, State Registered Nurse,
State Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary
Institute.

Health Visitors :

Mrs. K. M. HARVEY, State Registered Nurse, State Certified
Midwife. Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Miss I. W. STEVENSON, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Miss G. V. CLARK, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Clinic Assistant :

Mrs. C. CHAMBERS (part-time)

Municipal Midwives :

Miss G. A. BATES, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
(Retired January, 1950)

Miss L. A. ELKS, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Miss G. M. JONES, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Miss G. MINOR, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Mrs. M. H. MARR, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Mrs. A. J. PLANT, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Miss E. O. L. GILKS, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Miss M. J. TEBBET, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

District Nurses :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Address</i>
Mrs. W. I. BELL	29 Duke Street
Mrs. D. E. COOPER	201 Uxbridge Street
Mrs. A. K. CHESTER	90 Henhurst Hill
Miss V. COUCH	55a Union Street
Mrs. F. M. MORGAN	128 Bearwood Hill Road
Mrs. F. M. WELBOURNE	44 Woods Lane
Miss E. M. WILEMAN	493 Stanton Road
Mrs. R. TAFT	20 All Saints' Road

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officer :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Consultant for Ante-Natal and Obstetric Complications :

N. L. EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (*part-time*)

Dental Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare :

J. E. W. STATHAM, L.D.S. (*part-time*)

Mental Health Services :*Duly Authorised Officers :*

K. H. WINDMILL, 47 Baker Street

W. G. STEVENSON, 1 St. Mary's Drive, Rolleston Road

Occupation Centre :

J. R. PUMFORD, *Supervisor*
(Commenced 2nd October, 1950)

Mrs. I. WALL, *Assistant Supervisor*
(Commenced 1st December, 1950)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is responsible for the public water supply to the Borough. The supply is drawn from deep wells at Chilcote (Leicestershire), Fradley and Trent Valley, and is satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.

Softening plants are installed at Chilcote and Fradley, and although the water after treatment is hard, it is not excessively so, there being about twenty parts per 100,000 total hardness, of which about three-quarters is permanent hardness.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

Chemical examinations of the piped supply were carried out at the laboratories of Messrs. Matthews and Lott, Bridge Street, Burton upon Trent.

The bacteriological examinations continued to be done at the County Laboratory, Derby.

Twelve samples were submitted for analysis (four chemical and eight bacteriological) and were satisfactory.

Results of an analysis carried out on the 6th June, 1950, were as follows :—

Physical Characters.

Colour—Nil.	Clearness—Good.
Lustre—Good.	Sediment—Nil.
Smell—Nil.	Reaction (pH.) 7.32

Chemical Analysis. (parts per 100,000).

Total Solids	.. .. .	38
Free Ammonia	.. .. .	0.0162
Albuminoid Ammonia	.. .. .	0.0008
Chlorine in Chlorides	.. .. .	9.8
Nitrogen in Nitrites and Nitrates	.. .. .	Negligible
Total Hardness	.. .. .	21.9
Permanent Hardness	.. .. .	18.2
Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 80°F..	.. .. .	0.020

Bacteriological Examination.

Presumptive Coliform Count—Nil.
Differential Coliform Test—Nil.

Report. The very low figures for Albuminoid Ammonia and three hour Oxygen absorbed, together with the practical absence of Nitrates indicate that the water remains free from organic matter.

The following table gives details of the water supply to dwelling-houses in the borough :—

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Population</u>
(a) Direct to houses	14,010	98.63	48,346
(b) Houses sharing standpipes	183	1.30	616
(c) From wells	11	0.07	38

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

I have received the following Report and Tables from Mr. F. V. A. Smith, Chief Sanitary Inspector under the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwelling Houses :

Infectious Disease	335
Re Sanitary Defects	2,654
Unclean	61
Housing Survey—No. of houses inspected ..	1,872
Housing Survey—Additional visits	381
Housing circumstances of applicants for Corporation houses	321
Common Lodging Houses	21
Tents, Vans and Sheds	47
Canal Boats	17
Factories with Power	235
Factories without Power	47
Outworkers' Premises	119
Offensive Trades	11
Smoke observations	68
Effluvium Nuisances	4
Shops Acts	437
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	1,998
Knackers Yard	273
Premises where food is prepared or sold	825
Markets	247
Food Poisoning	7

Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	331
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	278
Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	..	80
Water sampling	..	..	..	..	..	26
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..	..	..	..	2
Premises where animals are kept	..	..	..	..	..	27
Diseases of Animals Acts	..	..	..	..	..	99
Rats, Mice and other Pests	..	..	..	..	..	1,999
Petroleum, Carbide and Explosives Stores	..	..	..	..	..	374
Noxious Weeds	..	..	..	..	..	14
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	22
						<hr/>
						13,232
						<hr/>

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C's.	243	204
Defective roofs, eaves or downspoutings	297	306
Houses damp, defective or dirty	405	356
Defective floors, doors, windows, etc.	250	233
Defective sinks, sink pipes, or yard paving	53	47
Houses without efficient water supply	6	4
Defective washing coppers and firegrates	122	129
Houses without proper ashes accommodation	2	18
Smoke nuisances	7	7
Effluvium nuisances	1	1
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	4	6
Accumulations of manure, etc.	10	10
Miscellaneous nuisances	8	—
		<hr/>
		1,402
		<hr/>
		1,321
		<hr/>

NOTICES SERVED

Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	658
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173

Legal Proceedings. In 41 cases proceedings were authorised, but in only two cases was it necessary to apply to the Court of Magistrates for "Abatement Orders." In one case the Magistrates adjourned the case for 28 days in which time the repairs were carried out and the case was withdrawn. In the second case, the Court made an Order for the work to be carried out within 6 weeks.

House Refuse. Owing to the large number of unsatisfactory dustbins at private dwelling houses, a system has been introduced whereby the Refuse Removal Department, after notice to the occupiers, replace all unsatisfactory bins with a standard type and make an annual charge of 5/- which is recovered as part of the general rate and payable by the occupiers of the premises at which a new bin has been supplied.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Summary of inspections and action taken :—

Total number of inspections to shops ..	437
Renewal of Shops Notices	13
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	6
Defective or insanitary W.C. accommodation	8
Lack of facilities for taking meals	3
Insufficient washing accommodation ..	22
Closing contraventions	9

Closing of Shops. The hours fixed for the closing of shops for the period 5th November, 1950 to 3rd March, 1951, was 7-30 p.m. on the late day and 6 p.m. on other days of the week, with the exception of hairdressers, which was fixed at 7-30 p.m. on the late day and 7 p.m. on other days of the week.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Number of inspections of factories	282
Number of inspections of outworkers' premises	119
Number of defects found	46

Common Lodging Houses.

Number on register	2
Accommodation for adults	121
Accommodation for children	11
Number of inspections	21
Contraventions of Byelaws	10

Moveable Dwellings.

Licensed sites	..	..	..	..	..	5
Number of Vans	..	..	..	..	..	17
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	47
Defects found	..	..	..	..	..	9

Canal Boats.

Number of visits to canal	..	..	..	..	17
Number of boats inspected	..	..	..	..	0

Smoke Observations and Atmospheric Pollution.

Number of observations made	..	..	..	68
Number of Notices served	..	..	..	7

Grit Emission. Three serious cases of grit emission from industrial chimneys have occurred during the year, all of which were referred to the Regional Fuel Efficiency Branch of the Ministry of Fuel and Power. On investigation it was decided to supply a better-class fuel to two of the firms and, in the other case, a demonstration stoker from the Ministry of Fuel attended the works to give practical instruction to the stokers on the efficient use of low-grade fuels.

Education. The West Midlands Fuel Technology Advisory Committee arranged a course of instruction in Boiler House Practice at the Burton Technical College, at which 20 boiler plant operators from local industrial concerns attended.

Offensive Trades. Two rag and bone dealers were given consent to carry on their trade for a further period of 12 months.

Knackers' Yard. There is one licensed Knacker Yard in the borough, which is used for the slaughter of horses and unfit animals. These premises are under constant supervision and I am pleased to report that the business is carried on without causing a nuisance to the occupiers of the surrounding properties.

Disinfections.

Rooms after infectious disease	..	..	127
Library books disinfected	..	..	135

VERMIN REPRESSION

Eradication of Bed Bugs. 75 houses were disinfested during the year. In 29 cases the work was carried out by the staff of the Local Authority with liquid insecticide, and 46 houses were treated by the occupiers.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Notifications received of rat or mice infestations	279
Number of premises treated by rat operators ..	306
Number of premises supplied with poison ..	92
Number of premises re-inspected after treatment	409
Number of premises found infested after treatment	85
Number of premises cleared of rats	297
Number of premises at present under treatment	9
Sewer manholes baited	103
Dead rats collected from screens at Sewage Pumping Station	960
Dead rats found on premises after poison baiting	116
Estimated kill due to weight of poison taken ..	1,866
Number of premises treated for mice	77

There has been a steady decrease in the rat population of the borough as is indicated by the fact that in 1946, 7,204 rats were killed, whereas during the present year the number has fallen to 1,866.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

One hundred and eighteen samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as follows :—

Ale 4, Aspirin Tablets 1, Aspro Tablets 1, Arrowroot 1, Baking Powder 1, Bisto 1, Bovril 1, Birley's Antacid Powder 1, Butter 4, Cake Flour Mixture 1, Coffee and Chicory Essence 1, Custard Powder 1, Cornflour 1, Cocoa 1, Castor Oil 1, Camphorated Oil 1, Cod Liver Oil 1, Compound Cooking Fat 4, Dripping 1, Epsom Salts 1, Fynnon Salt 1, Ginger 1, Gelatine 1, Gravy Salt 1, Golden Raising Powder 1, Glycerine 1, Iodine 1, Ice Cream 7, Jam 5, Kruschen Salts 1, Liquorice Powder 1, Margarine 4, Marmalade 1, Mustard 1, Marmite 1, Milk 45, Maclean Tablets 1, Phensic Tablets 1, Robinsons Patent Groats 1, Rose Hip Syrup 1, Sponge Mixture 1, Sulphur Tablets 1, Saccharin Tablets 1, Stout 1, Vinegar 7, Zubes Cough Mixture 1.

113 Samples were found to be genuine.

5 Samples were found to be unsatisfactory as follows :—

Sample of Milk No. 23 showed a 3.3% deficiency in fatty solids. Appeal to the cow samples proved that the deficiency was due to natural causes. The farmer called in the officers of the Agricultural Advisory Service.

Sample of Milk No. 110 showed a 13.3% deficiency in fatty solids, the vendors were warned.

Two samples of Channel Island Milk, both from the same dairy, were found to contain 3.45% and 3.71% of fatty solids, as against 4% required by the Milk (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1947. A letter was sent by the Town Clerk to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division) drawing their attention to the deficiency.

A sample of Dripping was found to be tallowy and rancid, as a result the 56-lb. box from which the sample was taken was condemned.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Five samples of fertiliser and three samples of feeding stuffs were examined by the Public Analyst during the year, all of which were satisfactory.

THE INJURIOUS WEEDS ORDER, 1948

In three instances notices were served on occupiers to cut down, and destroy, injurious weeds growing on land in their occupation.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Smithfield Cattle Market, Derby Street. This market has continued to be used by the Ministry of Food as a collecting centre for food animals intended for immediate slaughter.

Tuberculosis. One case of Tuberculosis was discovered in a local herd and the cow was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

Swine Fever. Five suspected cases of Swine Fever were reported, none of which was confirmed.

Foot and Mouth Disease. No case or suspected case of this disease has occurred in the borough during the year, but owing to an outbreak in the adjacent district of Rollestone restrictions on the movement of animals were imposed for a period of three weeks.

Anthrax. One suspected case of Anthrax was reported during the year, but bacteriological examination proved that the animal had not died from this disease.

Fowl Pest. One suspected case of Fowl Pest was reported which was not confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Rabies. One suspected case of Rabies was reported which was not confirmed after examination by a Veterinary Surgeon.

Parasitic Mange. Sheep Scab. No case or suspected case of this disease has occurred during the year.

Publicity. The various Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture have been given publicity in the local press.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT, ETC.

There are 115 licensed petroleum stores having a total capacity of 175,180 gallons of petroleum spirit and 2,074 gallons of petroleum mixture. There are 6 stores where 10 tons 9 cwt. 56 lbs. of carbide of calcium may be stored.

EXPLOSIVES

There are 95 premises in the Borough registered for the storage of explosives, 88 are dealers in fireworks, 5 are dealers in sporting cartridges, 1 is a manufacturer of sporting cartridges and 1 is registered for the storage of maroons.

A warning letter was sent by the Town Clerk to a stall-holder in the open market who was found to be exposing fireworks for sale contrary to the Explosives Act.

F. V. A. SMITH,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector
under the above-mentioned Acts.*

HOUSING

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

Total	233
By the Local Authority	220
By other bodies or persons	13
Houses demolished	2

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 3,329
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 5,624
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 1,872
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 2,253
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 15

- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.. 2,168

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 567

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 0

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 0

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. 0

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. 173

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 176

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. 0

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of houses represented 4

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

(3) Number of dwelling houses where an undertaking was given not to use for human habitation 4

Housing Survey.

During the year all working-class houses in the Uxbridge and Stapenhill Wards were in course of inspection, the results of which are as follows :—

	Uxbridge & Stapenhill Wards	Total from the commencement of Survey in 1946
Approximate number of houses in Wards	3,891	13,983
Number of houses inspected	1,872	9,494
Number of houses found to be in a satisfactory state of repair	562	1,775
Number of houses found with minor defects costing under £50	1,230	6,384
Number of houses found with major defects or structural alterations costing £50—£100 per house	69	1,066
Number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable cost (work costing over 60% of the value of the house after completion)	11	269
Number of houses found to be overcrowded	8	51
Number of houses found to be badly planned or in a congested area ..	2	550
Number of houses without a water supply inside the house	20	265
Number of houses without a well ventilated store for food	758	5,549
Number of houses with no proper bathing facilities	1,279	7,368
Number of houses without a proper water closet	22	85
Number of houses without adequate washing accommodation	2	155

The figures in the last column are the summarised totals for houses in the Shobnall, Victoria, Horninglow, Burton, Winshill and Wetmore, Uxbridge and part of the Stapenhill Wards.

Notices were served on the owners of houses where urgent repairs were necessary to render the houses wind and weatherproof.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supplies.

Retailers with dairies within the Borough	..	..	22
Retailers with dairies outside the Borough	..	..	10

Licences granted for the processing or sale of designated milk :

Dealers (Pasteurisers)	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dealers in Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	22
Dealers in Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dealers in Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	..	..	25
Dealers in Accredited Milk	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples examined	..	..	..	..	..	72
Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples outside the prescribed standard	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk Samples examined	..	..	..	..	..	89
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk Samples outside the prescribed standard	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pasteurised Milk samples examined	..	..	..	..	..	158
Pasteurised Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	..	..	..	..	..	3
Accredited Milk samples examined	..	..	..	..	..	24
Accredited Milk Samples outside the prescribed standard	..	..	..	..	..	0
Dairy herds sampled for Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	39
Herds giving Tuberculous Milk	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tuberculous Cows found and slaughtered	..	..	..	..	..	3
Notices served requiring milk to be heat-treated	..	..	..	..	..	3
Notices served requiring infectious persons not to milk cows or handle milk vessels	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pasteurised Milk examined for Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	11
Pasteurised Milk found to contain tubercle bacilli	..	..	..	..	..	0

Catering Establishments and Food Preparing Premises.

On 14th April, 1950, Byelaws with respect to Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, and Sale of Food in the Open Air came into operation in the Borough.

The following premises are affected by the Byelaws :—

Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	11
Butchers	..	..	..	96
Cafes	..	..	..	10
Snack bars	..	..	..	16
Canteens	..	..	..	21
Caterers	..	..	..	35
Fishmongers	..	..	..	22
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	..	..	..	43
Fruit and Greengrocery	..	..	..	81
Grocery and Provisions	..	..	..	121
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	134
Sugar Confectioners	..	..	..	77
Total	..	..	..	667

Number of inspections of food premises	..	..	825
Number of defects found	..	..	239

<i>No.</i>	<i>Defects</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>In Hand</i>
40	Washing facilities unsatisfactory	.. 11	29
27	Lack of constant supply of hot water	.. 6	21
53	Notices as to hand washing	.. .. 29	24
9	Defective floors, wall plaster, etc.	.. 3	6
55	Cleansing of walls and ceilings	.. .. 25	30
12	Lack of sufficient ventilation	.. .. 10	2
21	Insufficient bins for refuse	.. .. 16	5
9	Utensils defective or dirty	.. .. 6	3
5	Clothing kept in food preparing rooms	4	1
8	Food exposed without suitable cover	1	7
239		111	128

Public Market. Special attention has been given to the market, where the occupier of the only meat stall in the open market has been provided with a shop in the market hall.

Sanitary and Washing Accommodation. Separate sanitary accommodation, with washing facilities, has been provided for the stallholders, and a special room for washing equipment has been constructed and this has been provided with a properly drained cement floor, deep glazed sink and a wash basin, together with the necessary supply of hot and cold water.

Washing facilities have also been provided in the two public lavatories in the market place.

Propaganda. During the year a meeting of all the local food traders was called at which the film " Another case of Food Poisoning " was shown. Following the film a lecture was given on the various aspects of food contamination with particular reference to the new food byelaws, after which a very practical discussion took place.

A conference has also taken place with the chairman, secretary and departmental managers of one of the principal firms in the town, as a result of which, lectures on food hygiene are to be given to the managers of all their food branches.

Talks on food hygiene have been given to the local Advisory Council on Industrial Health and to members of adult education groups.

Ice Cream.

Number of premises registered for the sale of				
Ice Cream—	Loose 47½	Pre-packed 74½	.. .. .	121
Number of premises registered for the manufacture				
and sale of Ice Cream	..	..	..	18
Number of premises registered for manufacture				2
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	141
				<hr/>
Number of inspections during the year	..	..		331

Summary of the 232 Ice Cream samples taken during the year :-

Heat-Treated (Loose)			Heat-Treated (Pre-Packed)			Cold Mix		
Grade	Samples Taken	%	Grade	Samples Taken	%	Grade	Samples Taken	%
1	40	81%	1	54	83%	1	11	89%
2	40		2	42		2	5	
3	10		3	10		3	2	
4	9	19%	4	9	17%	4	0	11%
Total—99			Total—115			Total—18		

The following comparative figures show the improvement which has taken place during 1950 as compared with 1949 :—

Heat-treated ice-cream.

1949.	Grades 1 and 2	= 67%.
1950.	„ „	= 82%.

Cold mix ice-cream.

1949.	Grades 1 and 2	= 64%.
1950.	„ „	= 89%.

The sampling of ice-cream is playing a very important part in the hygienic manufacture and sale of this commodity. From the results of the samples examined, definite indication is given, both to the supervising authority and to the trader, as to any defect which may have taken place during production, storage or delivery to the customer and check samples taken at the various stages of manufacture will pin-point where the fault has occurred. This is demonstrated by the fact that of the 69 samples taken during the latter part of the season 68 were in either Grade 1 or 2.

Seven samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

<i>Average composition of the 7 samples.</i>		<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
Total Solids	35.1	38.3	30.6%
Protein	4.0	5.2	3.5%
Fat	9.0	10.1	6.6%
Starch	Present in four samples.		

Inspection of Meat. There are five slaughterhouses in use in the Borough, two are bacon factories, two are in occasional use for the slaughter of home-fed pigs and the other is used by the Ministry of Food as a central slaughterhouse for Burton and the surrounding districts.

Ante-Mortem Inspection of Food Animals. A veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture attends the Grading Centre of the Ministry of Food and guidance is given as to the action to be taken in the case of any animal suspected of disease or physical disability. In the case of casualty animals from farms, these are sent to the slaughterhouse on a veterinary certificate.

Post-Mortem Inspection. The supervision of slaughter and inspection of carcase meat is carried out by qualified meat and food inspectors. During the year 117 tons 0 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. of meat have been rejected as unfit for human consumption due to disease, parasitic conditions, injury, etc.

Transport of meat is carried out in specially-constructed meat vans with overhead hanging accommodation for carcase meat and metal containers for offal.

Congenital Tuberculosis in Calves. Seven carcasses of calves were found to be affected with tuberculosis. These were reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and in four cases the dams of the calves were found to be affected with tuberculosis and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Cysticercus Bovis. During the year 44 cases of cysticercus bovis were discovered during post-mortem inspection of cattle. Appropriate action was taken as regards the carcasses and the Authorities from whose area the animals originated were notified.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks. During the year one case of food poisoning was notified and this case proved fatal.

Investigations were carried out and a tin which had contained pork was examined at the laboratories but nothing abnormal was found. The sources of all other foods consumed by the family were also investigated, but as no other case occurred, no conclusive evidence as to the type of food which caused the illness was obtainable.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected, together with percentages of animals found to be diseased either wholly or in parts.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,809	3,423	2,063	13,335	43,487
Number inspected	1,809	3,423	2,063	13,335	43,487
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	6	30	17	32	34
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	208	924	11	824	4,558
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	11.8	27.8	1.3	6.4	10.5
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	0	134	8	0	90
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	339	799	0	0	2,910
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tubercu- losis	18.7	27.2	0.38	0	6.9

UN SOUND FOODS, CONDEMNED AND REMOVED FOR SALVAGE OR DESTRUCTION

NATURE OF FOOD	WEIGHT			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Home-killed Meat	117	0	3	16
Imported Beef	—	2	1	2
Bacon	—	—	2	13
Bournvita	—	—	—	1
Brawn	1	2	0	14
Butter	—	—	2	0
Cake	—	—	3	20
Cake Flour	—	—	—	26
Canned Fish	—	1	0	9
„ Fruit	—	12	3	4
„ Jam	—	2	3	4
„ Marmalade	—	—	2	3
„ Meat	—	14	1	8
„ Milk	—	6	2	6
„ Syrup	—	—	—	1
„ Tomatoes	1	9	0	12
„ Vegetables	—	6	1	27
Cereals	—	—	—	11
Cheese	—	—	3	20
Figs	—	1	0	16
Fish	—	10	3	20
Fish Paste	—	—	—	3
Gravy Powder	—	—	—	8
Guinea Fowl	—	—	2	4
Icing Sugar	—	—	1	0
Jelly	—	—	3	4
Oat Cakes	—	—	—	9
Orange Juice	—	—	—	4
Pastry Mixture	—	—	1	8
Pickles	—	—	—	11
Pikelets	—	—	—	10
Poultry	—	—	—	8
Puddings	—	—	—	7
Prunes	—	—	1	2
Sausage	—	—	2	15
Soup Powder	—	—	—	7
Sugar	—	—	3	0
Sweets	—	—	—	18
	122	18	2	15

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	55	47	8	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	234	213	13	0
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	13	22	0	0
Total	302	282	21	0

2.—Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
(1)					
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	23	20	0	3	0
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	9	8	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	11	0	2	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	39	0	5	0

PART VIII

Outwork. 15 Lists of premises where outwork is carried out have been received. The nature of the work is as follows :—

Wearing apparel	{	Making	..	..	..	20
		Cleaning and Washing	..	..	..	18
Lace net repairing		..	..	..	..	54
Furniture and Upholstery		..	..	..	..	1
<hr/>						
						93
<hr/>						

Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	..	0
Number of Notices served	.. .. .	0

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of notifications of infectious disease received during the year 1950 is shown in the following table :—

Infectious Diseases, 1950

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	3	3	0
Scarlet Fever	74	14	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	0	0
Pneumonia	25	0	21
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Erysipelas	7	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	0
Whooping Cough	128	2	1
Measles	148	2	0
Poliomyelitis	2	1	0
Polioencephalitis	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	1	1	1

In the table given below are details of the notified cases of infectious disease where the diagnosis has been confirmed.

Disease					Total Cases after Corrections	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	74	14	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	7	0	0
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	25	0	21
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	7	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	128	2	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	147	2	0
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	2	1	0
Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	1	1	1

FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) returned to the Registrar General for 1950

<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<i>F.</i>			
—	1	—	—	1

Outbreaks due to Identified Agents. Total outbreaks—Nil.

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause.—Nil.

Single Cases.

Agents identified (Salmonella Organisms Typhi- murium)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unknown cause	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

	Under 5 years	Aged 5 —15
Number of children immunised for the six months ending 30th June, 1950 ..	228	104
Number of children immunised for the six months ending 31st December, 1950 ..	130	1
Number of children given a secondary injection during the year	—	287

At the end of the year it was estimated that 42% of the children in the town under five years of age had been immunised, 95% of the children aged 5–15, and 73% aged 0–15 years.

Vaccination. 153 Persons were vaccinated against smallpox, and in addition 87 persons were re-vaccinated.

B.C.G. Vaccination. In April, vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. Vaccine commenced. The routine as laid down by the Ministry of Health has been strictly adhered to.

I submit details in tabular form of the results up to the end of the year.

It was disappointing to find that 63% of contacts were already Mantoux positive, i.e., infected by the tubercle bacillus when first seen at the Clinic.

No difficulties have been experienced in carrying out the technique and the results of vaccination have been very satisfactory. Co-operation from the parents has been very good.

Total number of contacts of open cases seen at the Infant Welfare Centre since 24th April, 1950	117
Total number of contacts with positive result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	74
Total number of contacts with negative result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	43
Total percentage of contacts with positive result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	63%
Total percentage of contacts with negative result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	37%
Total number successfully vaccinated	29
Total number of nurses successfully vaccinated	12

Puerperal Pyrexia. Of the seven cases notified, one was from a maternity home, five from Hospitals and one occurred in private practice.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases was 2. 1 being due to Whooping Cough and 1 to Diarrhoea.

School Intimations of Disease. Intimations of non-notifiable infectious diseases are received daily from the Director of Education, and, as far as possible, are followed up by the Health Visitors.

The following table gives the number of cases dealt with :—

Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	104
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	3

Visits to Infectious Diseases. The Health Visitors paid the following visits to infectious diseases during the year :—

Visits to Measles	..	..	54	(Including 47 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough			28	(Including 25 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox	..		2	(Both under 5 years of age).

Laboratory Work. The amount of bacteriological work carried out in the Health Department Laboratory is now very small, and mainly confined to the examination of a few swabs sent in by general practitioners, taken from suspected cases of diphtheria. Most of the laboratory work is now carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Derby.

During the year, 27 specimens were examined at our own Laboratory, the results of these examinations being as follows :—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Results Positive</i>	<i>Results Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	0	24	24
Vincent's Angina	1	0	1
Haemolytic Streptococci ..	0	2	2
			<hr/> 27 <hr/>

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. There were 25 cases of Pneumonia notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The following table gives the particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during

the year. Two of the cases were treated at home, the actual treatment being given by the Health Visitors, who carried out the instructions of the Doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases			Vision unim- paired	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
	4	2	2	4	0	0	0

The 4 cases may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 4 Moderate, 0 Severe, 0

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1950

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are given in the table below :—

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	..	..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	..	..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	..	..	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
10	..	..	0	1	0	1				
15	..	..	1	3	0	0	5	3	0	0
20	..	..	2	7	0	0				
25	..	..	4	4	0	0				
35	..	..	4	4	0	0	6	1	0	0
45	..	..	8	1	0	0				
55	..	..	6	1	0	0				
65 & upwards			0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	..		27	23	0	3	13	6	0	1

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. Three cases where death was certified as due to Tuberculosis had not been previously notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 7.

Home Supervision. The Health Visitors, who also act as Dispensary Nurses, undertake the home supervision of Tuberculous patients. The total number of cases visited at home was 213, and the total number of visits 306.

In addition, 53 visits were made by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the homes of tuberculous patients.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations during the year 1950.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. It was not found necessary to take action under this Section.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Disease	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances
	Males	Females	
Syphilis	66	62	1162
Gonorrhoea	29	11	213
Other Diseases ..	33	1	146
Totals	128	74	1521

In 1949 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 153 males and 100 females, the total number of attendances being 1,833 for treatment by the Medical Officer.

The figures given in the previous table include patients from the Borough, Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Leicestershire, and also include 118 patients suffering from Syphilis, 22 from Gonorrhoea and 4 from other diseases who attended the Clinic in 1949 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1950.

There were, therefore, 55 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1950, viz., 23 from Burton, 15 from Derbyshire, 14 from Staffordshire and 3 from Leicestershire, compared with 92 cases in 1949 of which 55 were Borough cases.

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 96, 47 being males and 49 females.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 1.96 per 1,000 of the population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :—

		0-1 yrs.	1-5yrs.	5-15 years	15-45 years	45-65 years	65 and upwards
Males	..	0	0	0	1	14	32
Females	..	0	0	0	7	11	31

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Midwives Act, 1936.—Cases attended by Municipal Midwives. During the year the Municipal Midwives attended 299 patients as Midwives and 78 patients as Maternity Nurses.

Midwives. The number of Midwives, who in January, 1950, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, was 25, and subsequently 7 others gave notice of their intention to practise. The number of Midwives practising at 31st December, 1950, was 25.

Notifications. The following notifications have been received from Midwives :—

Medical assistance required	..	..	..	67
Still Births .. .. .	..	..	..	6
Artificial Feeding .. .. .	..	..	..	50
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	4

Gas-Air analgesia was administered in 20 cases.

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Claims from Medical Practitioners for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £101 14s. 6d.

Birth Control. 8 Cases were referred to our Consultant Gynaecologist under the scheme of Birth Control given in the Report for 1934.

Infant Welfare Centres. The Infant Welfare Centres in Cross Street, Horninglow Road North and Winshill continued throughout the year to be attended by mothers and babies in large numbers.

Infant Welfare Centre, Stapenhill. On the 22nd September, 1950, an Infant Welfare Centre was opened at Waterside Community Centre, Stapenhill, and a session was held every week on Friday afternoon.

Voluntary Helpers. A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, some of them over a long period of years, and have given very valuable assistance in carrying out the work. It is only through their regular and ungrudging help that such large numbers can be dealt with.

	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>	<i>Average per Session</i>
Cross Street Centre	.. 395	10,243	50.4
Horninglow Centre ..	.. 124	3,263	68.0
Winshill Centre ..	.. 65	1,030	38.1
Stapenhill Centre ..	.. 54	594	39.6

“Light” Clinic. 83 new cases received treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre and a total of 1,260 attendances was made during the year. In nearly all the cases improvement in the condition was noted. The Clinic was closed for four months during the summer.

Ante-Natal Clinic. The Ante-Natal Clinic was held on Wednesday mornings at 10 o'clock. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health was in charge.

Total number of patients who attended	..	..	..	128
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	709

In this connection, the Health Visitors also paid 106 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

Post-Natal Clinic. Post-natal consultations and examinations were made in 66 cases who made 133 attendances.

Toddlers' Clinic. A clinic specially reserved for the examination of Toddlers was held during the afternoon session of the first Wednesday in every month.

Booking of Maternity Cases. Cases are booked on social grounds for admission to the Nursing Institution and Belvedere Hospital. The home circumstances of the cases are enquired into,

and if it is impossible for the confinement to take place at home arrangements are made for admission to the Nursing Institution or Belvedere Hospital.

Maternity Outfits. 308 sterile maternity outfits were issued from the Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, to expectant mothers whose confinements were taking place at their own homes.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The number of births notified was 925 (including 24 still births), after adjustment of transferred notifications.

Still Births. The number of still births registered in the Borough was 23—10 males and 13 females.

Health Visiting. The Health Visitors have paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to infants.. ..	845
Total visits to children under 12 months ..	2,916
Visits to children over one year	5,113
Visits to other cases	269
	<hr/>
Total	9,143
	<hr/>

84 visits to cases of infectious diseases were made by the Health Visitors.

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Treatment. The following is a summary of the work done.

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	6	6	6	—
Children under Five ..	90	74	74	48

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatm't	Dressings
		Local	General				
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	5	5	—	—	1	—	2
Children under five ..	140	2	94	5	—	7	4

	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	—	—	—
Children under five ..	—	—	—

Mr. J. E. W. Statham, School Dental Officer, who is also responsible for the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Treatment, has compiled the following notes regarding dental treatment in Maternity and Child Welfare cases.

X-Rays. Facilities for X-Ray are provided at the Infirmary. Any patient deemed to require an X-Ray is provided with a note to the Radiologist at the Infirmary indicating the region involved.

Dentures. Where dentures are indicated patients are advised to consult a local practitioner. No facilities are available at the School Clinic for any form of Denture work.

Adoption of Children Regulations. These Regulations came into force in 1943. No further applications for registration were received during the year.

Health Visitors and Cleanliness. The Health Visitors and Midwives in the town are active in the promotion of cleanliness and good habits and the elimination of verminous conditions, and where uncleanliness and verminous conditions are discovered they endeavour to get these remedied.

The standards of cleanliness in this Borough of infants and expectant mothers is fairly high on the whole, and only a few families appear to be the offenders.

Care of Premature Infants. Arrangements for the care of premature children in accordance with the recommendation of Ministry of Health Circular 20/44 have been carried on. The equipment provided for the home nursing of premature infants has been used on two occasions.

Care of Illegitimate Children. There has been a steady decline during the last few years in the number of illegitimate births. The percentage of illegitimate births was 12.3 in 1945. It had dropped to 4.8 in 1949. It, however, rose again to 6.2 in 1950, for no obvious reason.

Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health suggested that Welfare Authorities should co-operate with, and reinforce the work of voluntary moral welfare organisations and this suggestion has been implemented by the making of a grant to the Committee of the Girls' Home in the town. This home does much valuable work in the district.

Anglesey Day Nursery. This was originally intended to house forty children, but is now regarded as suitable for a maximum of thirty. Children of all ages up to five years are received, and the Nursery has proved of considerable benefit to mothers who have to go out to work.

The average number of children in attendance was 28 and they made 6,919 attendances during the year.

Domestic Help Scheme. This scheme was carried on by the W.V.S., and at the end of the year the number of domestic helps employed was, whole-time 0, part-time 14, and the number of cases attended was 175.

Home Nursing. The Home Nursing Service continued to function very satisfactorily during the year, and a staff of 8 nurses was employed. 677 cases were attended, and 27,431 visits made.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47

Removal to suitable premises of Persons in need of Care and Attention

It was not found necessary to take action under this Section during the year.

Ambulance Service. During the year the Ambulance Service has continued under the control of the Chief Fire Officer, who is responsible to the Health Committee through the Medical Officer of Health for its administration.

At the beginning of the year it was decided to purchase another second-hand car for use as a sitting case car. This has proved of very great help to the Ambulance Service, and as will be seen from the table below a great amount of work has been carried out by the two vehicles.

The new Ambulance, on order at the end of 1949, was delivered during the year.

It was also decided to purchase two new ambulances, one being delivered in 1950, but the other had not been delivered at the end of the year.

The following are details of the number of calls and mileage, etc., of the ambulances and sitting case cars during the year.

(1)	Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1950	Total number of Journeys during the year	Total number of patients carried during the year	Number of accident and other emergency Journeys included in col. (3) during the year	Total mileage during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ambulances ..	5	5,292	5,329	364	39,767
Cars	2	4,809	4,825	—	41,866

Blood Transfusion Service. The Blood Transfusion Service was carried on in the town in conjunction with the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Birmingham. It was decided to use the Infant Welfare Centre in Cross Street for this purpose, and a number of sessions were held there. This has proved a very satisfactory arrangement as the centre is readily accessible from all parts of the Borough and outlying districts.

MENTAL HEALTH

1. ADMINISTRATION.

Duly Authorised Officers. The duties placed upon the Local Health Authority under Sect. 20 and 51 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to make arrangements for the care and after-care of the mentally sick, have been carried out during the year by a duly authorised officer who also acts as a welfare officer under the Welfare Services Department. His statutory duties are laid down in the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and in the Mental Deficiency Acts.

In June, 1950, the officer who had previously given part-time service as a duly authorised officer, obtained other employment, but continued to act in a relief capacity during the evenings and in other emergencies.

Occupation Centre Supervisor. An occupation centre supervisor commenced duty with the Local Health Authority in October, 1950, preparatory to the opening of an Occupation Centre at Waterside, Stapenhill, in December.

Arrangements with Hospital Boards. The arrangements continued to operate, whereby special reports are submitted to appropriate Hospital Management Committees upon the home circumstances of any mentally-defective patient in respect of whom an application for leave of absence has been received, or whom it is desired to place on licence or otherwise discharge.

Training of Mental Health Workers. Although residential courses have been held during the year at Sheffield and at Nottingham, it was not possible, owing to his other duties with the Welfare Services Department, to send the duly authorised officer on either of these courses of training.

2. ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

Lunacy Acts. At the 31st December, 1950, there were 160 persons from within the County Borough of Burton upon Trent who were maintained in mental hospitals under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. This is a reduction of six on the figure for 1949, and nine less than at 1948.

During the year 47 admissions were arranged, eight of them concerning persons not normally resident within the County Borough. There were 35 discharges and 7 deaths, whilst two patients were also sent out on trial.

The admissions were made up of 16 voluntary patients, 21 by temporary orders under Sect. 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Acts, and 10 Summary Reception Orders under Sect. 16 of the Lunacy Act. All these figures are similar to those provided in the report for last year.

Of the sixteen voluntary patients, five remained in hospital for less than one month, five stayed for between one and three months, two between three and six months, whilst four are long term cases.

Ten of the temporary orders made were allowed to expire at the end of the statutory period, whilst further action was required to be taken in the eleven other cases dealt with.

Of the patients sent out on trial, one patient was returned to Hospital before the expiration of the trial period, whilst the other patient has had his trial period extended for a further three months.

After care visits have been paid periodically to those patients who have been discharged from mental hospitals, and who have expressed themselves as willing to receive such visits. As the majority of the discharges concern voluntary patients or patients on temporary orders only, it will be seen that the number of after-care visits is correspondingly small.

A good deal of preventive work continues to be done, especially amongst the older people, and arrangements have been made in several cases with the Hospital Management Committee and with the Welfare Services Department for the admission to their respective wards of aged persons.

At the same time, it is a matter of considerable regret to have to report that during 1950 seventeen cases dealt with were of the age of 70 years or over. Prior to the passing of the National Health Service Act all these old people would have been admitted to the chronic ward of a hospital, but now no beds appear to be available for all the cases in this category. On account of the almost constant attention which these old people demand at this stage in their lifetime, they have not been suitable cases for admission to Part III accommodation, and therefore, in order to ensure that these persons obtain the necessary care and attention which their relatives no longer find themselves able to give, resort has had to be made to the Lunacy Acts and temporary detention orders taken out. In this respect, however, it is not intended to imply that certification has been used without proper cause. All the cases dealt with have been proper cases to deal with under the Lunacy Acts, but previously the provisions of such Acts would never have needed to have been applied.

Mental Deficiency Acts.

(i) On the 31st December, 1950, the number of cases within the County Borough of Burton upon Trent ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with" under the Mental Deficiency Acts was 66, an increase of eleven over the previous year. Of this number, three males and one female were awaiting suitable vacancies in Homes or Institutions.

The number of mental defectives from the County Borough maintained in such Homes or Institutions, and including those on licence, is 51.

Seventeen new cases were reported to the Local Health Authority during the period under review; one case was sent to an Institution, fourteen placed under statutory supervision, whilst at the 31st December, 1950, action had still to be taken in two other cases.

In addition, there are 123 cases for whom the local authority may subsequently become liable, this number being made up of 45 cases under voluntary supervision, 45 cases not supervised, and 33 children of school age at present under the supervision of the School Clinic.

(ii) There are no cases within the County Borough under guardianship, and no allowances are being paid. The National Assistance Board make grants as necessary to mental defectives over the age of 16 years. Where the child is under 16 years, the Board will only make a grant if this will assist the parent.

All cases under supervision, whether statutory or voluntary, are visited once in every three months, in accordance with instructions received.

(iii) An Occupation Training Centre was opened at the Waterside Community Centre at Stapenhill, on the 4th December, 1950 for 12 mental defective children in the first instance. The capacity of the centre will gradually be increased to thirty, which seems to represent the approximate potential need. Without such a centre, some of the children now catered for would undoubtedly have had to wait a considerable time for vacancies to arise in Colonies and Homes beyond the County Borough.

At the same time it should be noted that a few of the parents of children invited to attend the Centre, have declined this opportunity, some without specific reason.

TABLE I.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1950 (after correction)

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified						Total cases notified in each Locality of the District									
	At all Ages	All Ages—Years						Shobnall	Victoria	Horn'g'w	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill & Welmore	Stapenhill	Removed to Hospitals
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65										Over 65
Smallpox ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ..	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Erysipelas ..	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever ..	74	0	28	40	3	3	0	6	11	25	8	4	1	1	16	14
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poliomyelitis ..	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Influ. Pneumonia ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Pneumonia ..	23	3	1	2	1	2	11	1	5	2	6	5	2	2	0	0
Polioencephalitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	50	0	1	3	13	16	16	4	6	10	9	2	1	3	15	33
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Puerperal Pyrexia ..	7	0	0	0	1	6	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ..	128	9	72	45	0	2	0	6	9	27	21	10	12	10	33	2
Measles ..	147	4	73	70	0	0	0	1	6	38	50	28	2	14	8	2
Dysentery ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals ..	451	21	175	164	19	32	31	20	31	95	118	55	25	33	74	60

*Six of these cases occurred in hospitals.

TABLE II

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1950

Causes of Death 1	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District						
	All Ages 2	0—1 years 3	1—5 years 4	5—15 years 5	15—45 years 6	45—65 years 7	65 and upwards 8
All Causes	620	37	3	5	38	124	413
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	19	1	1	..	8	7	2
Tuberculosis, other Forms	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Syphilitic Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Disease	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	13	..	..	..	..	5	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	..	..	..	..	6	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	13	..	..	..	1	5	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	3	..	..	..	1	..	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	60	..	..	..	6	9	45
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diabetes	4	..	..	..	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	91	..	..	..	..	14	77
Coronary Disease, Angina	42	..	..	..	..	15	27
Hypertension with Heart Disease	13	..	..	..	..	4	9
Other Heart Disease	104	..	..	..	1	16	87
Other Circulatory Disease	21	..	..	..	..	2	19
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	21	9	..	..	..	4	8
Bronchitis	48	..	..	..	1	10	37
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	6	..	..	..	..	4	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	..	..	..	3	..	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	11	..	..	..	..	2	9
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	6	2	1	..	3	..	..
Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	92	22	1	..	7	9	53
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	..	..	1	1	1	3
All other Accidents	13	1	..	1	1	2	8
Suicide	9	..	..	..	2	5	2
Homicide and Operations of War	3	..	..	2	..	1	..

Meteorology.—A summary of the observations at the meteorological station at the Outwoods Hospital for the year appear below:—

MONTH	Rainfall			No. of days on which 0.01 inch or more fell	Temperature (in shade)					
	Total inches	Greatest in 24 hours			Mean	Maximum		Minimum		No. of nights at or below 32-deg.
		Depth	Date			Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date	
JANUARY	0.93	0.34	2	8	37.9	54	7 & 11	18	26	16
FEBRUARY	4.12	0.72	9	16	40.1	59	17	21	27	17
MARCH	0.88	0.17	2	12	44.1	60	23 & 25	27	1 & 13	17
APRIL	2.08	0.41	17	20	43.8	64	20	24	26	14
MAY	1.31	0.28	21	14	50.9	73	31	30	17	2
JUNE	0.69	0.29	13	11	60.8	88	7	40	10	0
JULY	1.82	0.58	22	12	60.2	82	9	44	26,27&29	0
AUGUST	2.63	0.35	15	17	59.1	78	6	41	14 & 28	0
SEPTEMBER	3.85	1.12	30	25	54.0	72	4	34	27	1
OCTOBER	1.18	0.50	2	8	47.6	72	5	22	28	10
NOVEMBER	3.69	0.43	27	24	40.4	54	27 & 28	22	26 & 27	18
DECEMBER	1.25	0.17	18 & 30	14	32.0	49	10	15	6	29
YEAR—1950	24.43	1.12	30 Sept	181	47.6	88	7 June	15	6 Dec.	124

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